

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
 IN ADVANCE

NUMBER 38

stration of Saturday; but there was another feeling underlying it, which could not be mistaken. It was the honest manifesta-

tion of a desire on the part of honest men to compensate a useful, an efficient and painstaking public servant for the injustice and contumely to which he had been subjected. That injustice, compounded in his rejection by West Northumberland. If ever any man deserved well of his constituents that man was Sidney Smith, and those constituents were the electors of Northumberland. Yet in a moment of mad politics

cal frenzy they forgot their own interests and turned their back upon their best friend. It was a manly and generous act to compensate him for the injustice, and that compensation was offered on Saturday last by the good men of the County of Peterboro'. And in offering it they cast back into the teeth of the infamous slanderers who have pursued Mr. Smith during his canvass, with the most diabolical system of personal abuse

and detraction, the malignant charges which they had heaped upon his devoted head.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

*(From the Montreal Advertiser.)*

As the time for the departure of Sir Edmund W. Head approaches, the violence of the Toronto *Globe* against him becomes

more violent. The Governor General's offence is that he declined to employ the Royal prerogative to strengthen Mr. Brown's weakness; that he did right, is proved by Mr. Brown's rejection by his constituency in his inability to find another which would receive him, and by his retirement from active political life.

fully, fearlessly, and conscientiously; and he is not without his reward. Under his rule more great questions of debate have been settled than under that of any of his predecessors; and more beneficial legislation has taken place; party rancor such as used to convulse the Province periodically, has almost entirely disappeared; and at no time in the history of the country have liberty, prosperity, and progress blessed its people.

If the Governor has not possessed the faculty of arousing the sympathies of the people, and drawing them tumultuously towards himself, neither has he failed to win the respect of moderate, thinking men of all parties; and we believe we interpret his feeling aright when we say that he sets no value on partisan applause or recognition, and is content with the honest

BEAUREGARD vs. MCLELLAN.

well the secrets of the Confederates are kept and how little the Federal Government knows of the strength, resources, and position of its antagonists, than the facts which have come to light since their withdrawal from before Arlington heights. It is discovered now that the force which for nearly two months has besieged the Federal troops in their entrenchments, driving

The great General McClellan has been the innocent victim of the greatest deception ever practised on a commander; and

While he was covering the heights of Arlington with entrenchments, which will remain for ages a monument of fear and folly, and which swallowed up millions of dollars, the Confederates never dreamed of an attack in that direction, made qui-

fun of his labors, and busied themselves with preparations for the real campaign in other directions; and when their object was attained, their pickets were quietly withdrawn, and the Gradd army of the Potomac ventured forth in fear and trembling to discover that it had been besieged in its lines by its own fears. Relieved from the incubus of this foe, the Federal troops plundered the country abandoned

**F** A fatal error was made in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday week. A Mr. Allen gathered what he thought to be mushrooms and, with his family, ate them for breakfast. They ate foodstuffs, and before night two of his children were dead. On Wednesday a third died. Mr. Allen recovers.

**13** A strange piece of information comes from Paris, to the effect that a number of French Canadians have arrived there to claim the aid of the Government in relieving the colony from its connection with the British Crown. Ever since the outbreak in Lower Canada, some two or three an-

twenty years ago, the French Canadian have excited little attention in England: it was believed they were contented, as their wrongs, if they had any to redress, were unnoticed and unknown, and accordingly, the presence of French Canadians in Paris or the errand indicated has excited no ordinary interest in quarters a little sensitive about such an event. Perhaps this uneasy feeling among the *habitués* may account for

the military reinforcement which has been already sent to Lower Canada and that other reinforcement not yet sent that has been talked about. Now that this fact has transpired, we see a motive, of which we were previously ignorant, and the Americans will see one also, which will relieve us of the imputation of distrust. It would have been better for the Government when informed of this

ous plot, or whatever it may be  
have published the affair to the  
abided by the world's verdict  
this case would have been  
just.



may not have anything which they could successfully compete, they might, wrong in the eyes of the law, then make it a pretext, attending the annual fairs, to go out and haul fairs to their own detriment, and then, when the actors are elected, and make it their business to place in the hands of the people the opportunity, who will be enabled to carry out to their satisfaction, and not the last moment, when the actors come, to do harm by faulting. He had nothing further to add, and he left all upon the stage, and the actors, as slavery he exhibited. It was a proof that farmers were not so much money as they were thought to be, and there could be no doubt that would be as great as if invested in any other enterprise. The actors would be last in the capacity of producers in the capacity of producers.



LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

LEWISVILLE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1861. NUMBER 40

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
IN ADVANCE.

---

NUMBER 40

I do not doubt the present government ha

The remainder of the speech was chiefly devoted to a review of what England had done in connection with the change going on in Europe.]

---

The Naval Engagement at New Orleans.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express has

The following additional particulars concerning the late reported naval engagement at New Orleans:—

"The *Turtle* ran against the *Proctor* without firing a gun, and immediately sank her, by staving in her sides; she, in the meantime being fired upon by the whole squadron, but the balls glanced from her iron form without effecting the least damage."

"The *Turtle* then turned on the other two vessels, which, seeing the fate of their companion, endeavored to get out the way, in which effort they were driven on shore, their crews deserting them. Commodore Hollins, in his report, says he thinks will be able to capture and carry them both into New Orleans.

"The *Preble* cannot be raised. A large

"Com. Hollins arrived in New Orleans on the 14th ult. The city was illuminated on the receipt of the intelligence. "The number of men under Com. Hollins was 300. The Federalists' no-

The same journal has the following comments on the affair:—

"The Confederate cause has again been victorious. Captain Hallins, of our navy, has succeeded in driving the bloated squadron of the ——— Yankee from the mouth of the Mississippi, ashore, capturing a prize, and sinking the crack steam war frigate. Such particulars as

reached us will be found in our telegraphic despatches. They are, as yet, quite meagre—just enough to create a desire for more, and enkindle a most lively feeling of satisfaction. With a large force we should think the stranded vessels might easily be captured. At all events, we will not soon forget the thorough peering Captain Hollins informs us he

General Price and his Hemp Breastwork  
at the Siege of Lexington, *Massachusetts*  
At this juncture our men discovered  
no little dismay an engine of war which  
was being brought to bear on them  
threatening the consequence which  
dreaded most—a safe approach for the

emy and an ultimate charge in force  
the entrenchments. The rebels pre-  
sented a strong breastwork of hemp bales  
which appeared like a moving barrier, im-  
penetrable to bullets or cannon shot,  
swarming with men in the rear. It  
was about twenty rods in length, and the height  
of two bales of hemp. The bales were  
placed with the ends facing our entrench-  
ments, affording a thickness of about

feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving forward, not in detachments or singly, but in one vast body, broken and steady, as though it slid on the ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up as impenetrable as a rock. Behind it hundreds of men pushing and urging

with levers while others held the  
steadily to their places, and others  
whose numbers were almost infi-  
nite firing between the crevices and over the  
at our soldiers. Our men looked at  
moving monster with astonishment.  
lay like a large serpent, winding over  
hills and hollows, apparently motion-  
yet moving broadside on, to envelop  
destroy them in its folds. In vain

cannon were turned upon it. The bullets absorbed the shot harmlessly, and the men quietly resumed the positions from which they were displaced, seemingly motionless without hands, but in reality controlling strong arms which were of course useless. In vain the musket balls rained upon the unremitting showers. The thousands that it concealed were safe from all assaults and slowly gliding along,

waited with eagerness the time when the position should warrant them in hurrying through its walls and storming up to the entrenchments. Our brave soldiers could only watch them with keen anxiety, and wait for the fearful result.—*Chicago Tribune*

---

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**

---

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal*

Commercer, who was on board the "Grat Eastern" during her late disaster, thus set up the opinion he has arrived at:— "The steamer 'Grat Eastern' has not her equal in the world for strength and safety. A butt or bolt has started, and it is owing to the enormous strength of her hull that any of us are left to tell our tale. When she is refitted and repaired, and the changes made in all her appointments

she will prove the most comfortable and safest conveyance across the Atlantic. In my humble opinion, the main cause of the disaster was owing to the improper fitting out in Liverpool; the want of sufficient weight below, to steady the ship; the insecure state of the paddle wheels (it having been intended, so it is stated by the engineer, to repair them two voyages ago) and the desire of the Captain to make

unprecedented voyage, relying on the ship to resist the elements. When we passed Queenstown onward bound, we were reported to be going 16 knots, and it is said that we made 307 miles in 22 hours. The "Great Eastern," I am sure, deserves the credit of the public that she will receive at their hands. Give her able officers a proper fit-out, and she will again contribute to the reputation for herself.



